

Fuel Modification to Facilitate Future Combustion Regimes?



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Question

•Can new fuels, or modifications to fuel composition, promote the achievement and expansion of operating regimes for advanced combustion technologies, such as LTC?

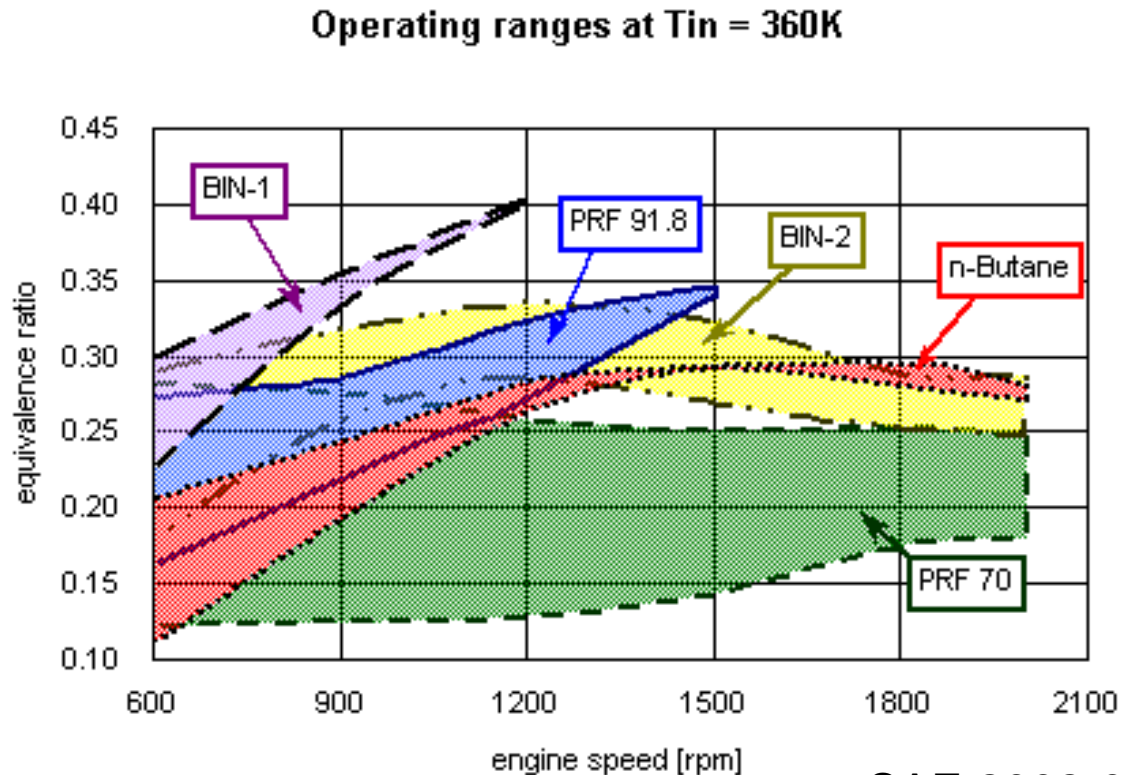
My answer: I think so!

Simplified Global Statements

- **Key to LTC:**
 - **Achieve appropriate mixing of fuel and oxidizer prior to the ignition chemistry progressing to auto-ignition, which is to occur within some designated time during the cycle**
- **Many different scenarios have been proposed for achieving this**
 - **HCCI, PPC, MK, DCDC, CAI, ...**
- **These different scenarios are really different approaches to mold the engine operation around the fuel's physical and auto-ignition characteristics**

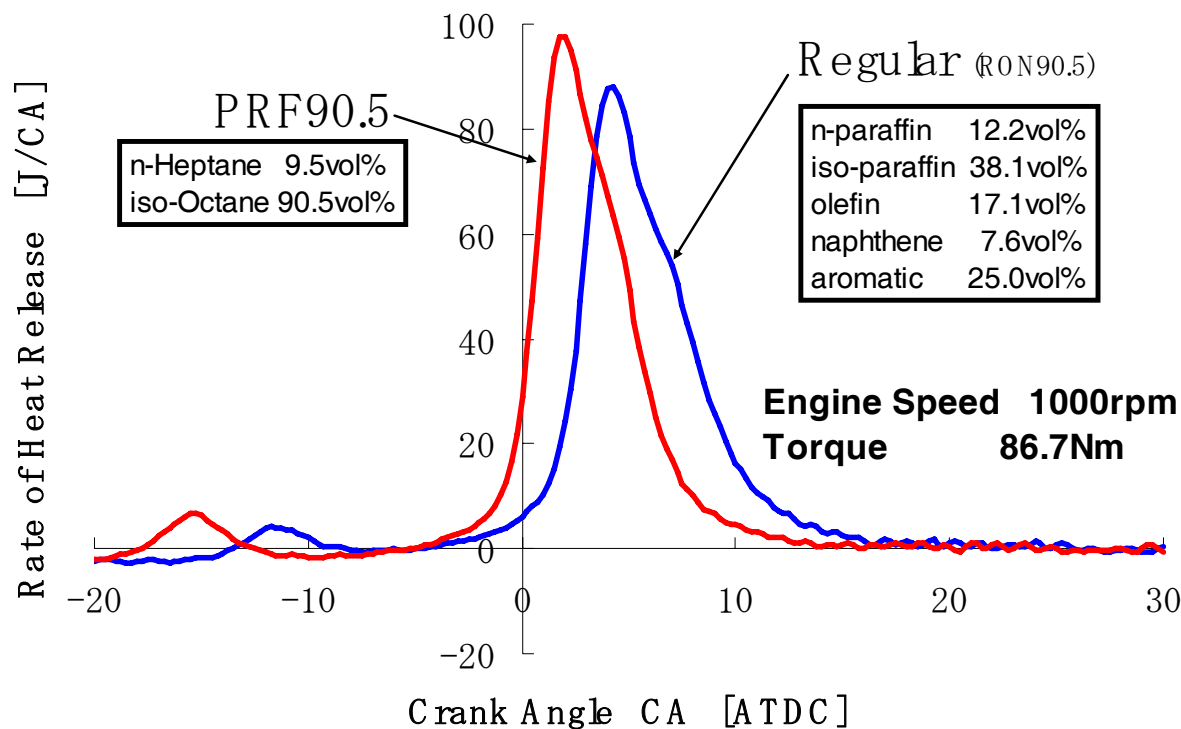
Background

- LTC is controlled by ignition kinetics
- Ignition kinetics are dependent on fuel composition



SAE 2002-01-2830

Correlation between Chemical Composition and LTHR



Even in the case of same Research Octane Number Fuels, the heat release rates are different because of...

- (1) The LTHR characteristics of paraffins
- (2) Inhibitor effects of aromatics and some naphthenes and olefins

SAE 2005-01-0138

Correlation between Chemical Composition and HTHR

$$HTHR\ CA50 = G(LTHR\ CA50, LTHR\ heating\ value)$$

Low Temperature Heat Release

- LTHR CA50
- LTHR Heating Value

G



High Temperature Heat Release

- HTHR CA50

$(dp/d\theta)_{\max}$ vs HTHR: Linear

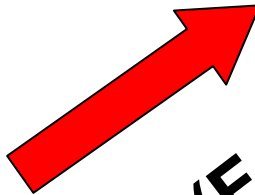
COV_{IMEP}% vs HTHR: Quadratic



Engine Performance

- Maximum $dp/d\theta$
- COV_{IMEP}%

K(F,G)



F

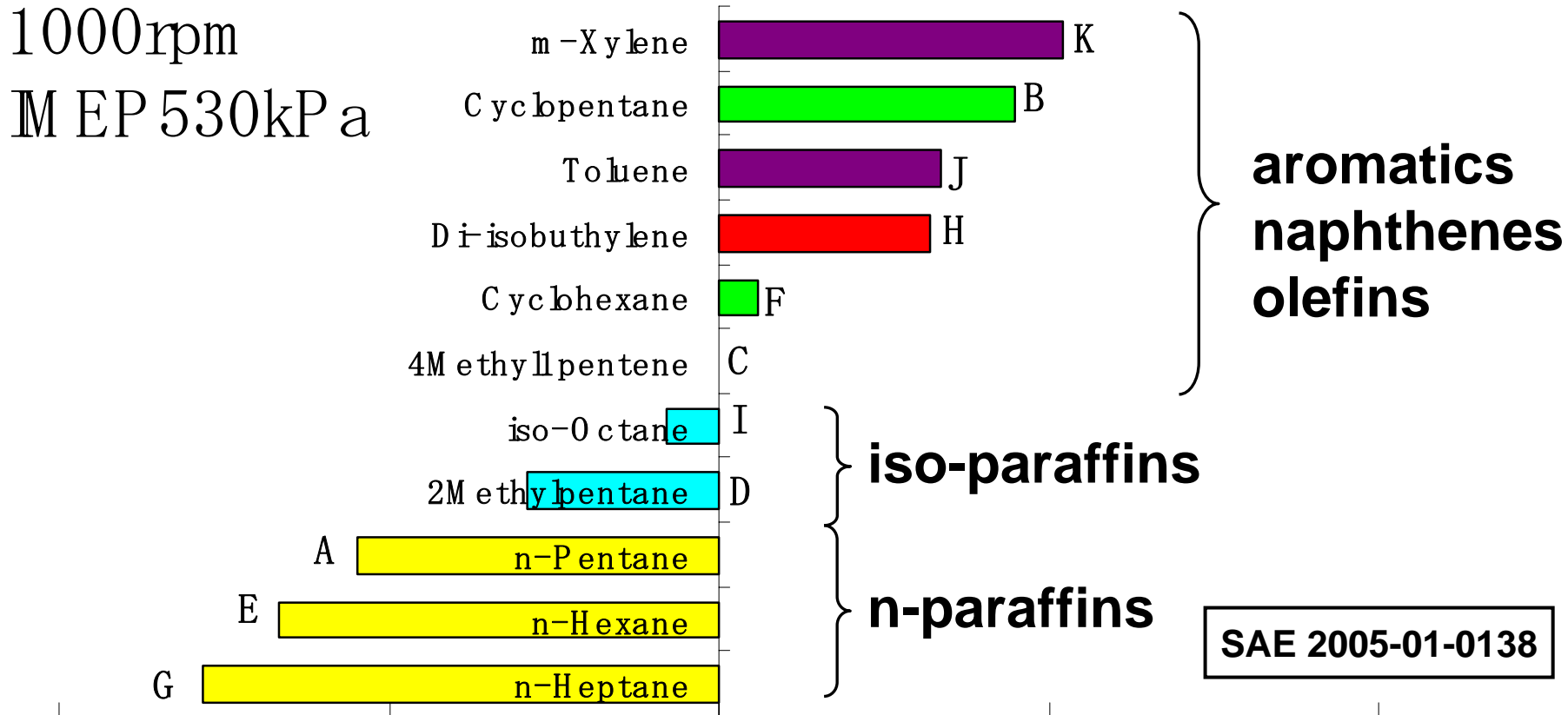


Fuel Composition

- Fuel Chemicals
- HC types

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Correlation between Chemical Composition and HTHR



Chemicals that
advance HTHR

HTHR

Chemicals that
delay HTHR

Correlation between Chemical Composition and HTHR

$$HTHR_{CA50} = G(LTHR_{CA50}, LTHR \text{ heating value})$$

Low Temperature Heat Release

- LTHR CA50
- LTHR Heating Value

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High Temperature Heat Release

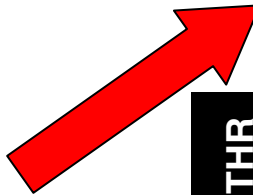
- HTHR CA50



F

Fuel Composition

- Fuel Chemicals
- HC types



Advance HTHR ↑

n-paraffins
iso-paraffins
olefins
naphthenes
aromatics

$(dp/d\theta)_{\max}$ vs HTHR: Linear

COV_{IMEP}% vs HTHR: Quadratic

Engine Performance

Maximum $dp/d\theta$

- COV_{IMEP}%

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Ultimately, achieving LTC is a combination (matching) of engine technology and fuel chemistry

Proposed Fuel and Engine Characteristics for Versatile LTC Operation

- **Engine Characteristics**

- Valve train flexibility
- Direct Injection, advanced injection capabilities
- Intake charge cooling
-

- **Fuel Characteristics**

- Moderate to high volatility
- Low Cetane number
- Low Octane number

} Can these characteristics be tailored through the appropriate blend of naphthenes, olefins and iso-parafins?

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